

at 1000 ft. in the
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opposition to the worst features of the Constitution. No man had a larger share in the passing of the Electoral Act except the author of it; and a larger share in the passing of the Land Act and the author of it. If a life extending over 70 years, dating from an event as important as that to which he now pointed, presented such consistency that no man could point to serious inconsistency—if that life did not end at a sufficiently broad base to enable him to support, he should not now take much trouble

people the better. So far from being overpopu-
lated with three or four hundred thousand, we should

and that support. He thanked them for their aid bearing to-night, and for the warm, many, and hearty expressions of sympathy at all times and in all places. He said that at all times he would justify a support which he hoped would always be accorded to him by the many action, and in the same independent as characterized it was. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Dwyer moved, and seconded, that a resolution expressing continued confidence in Mr. Parker, and warm appreciation of the integrity and ability which had pre-eminently distinguished the conduct of his representative in Parliament, be passed.

Mr. Wynn was received with acclamation.

Mr. Chassey did not move, but he thought it necessary that what would be a mere formality in putting the resolution; and he begged to add his own assurance of cordial congratulations. (Cheers.)

MR. PARKES felt very much obliged to them for this expression of continued confidence, and hoped that it would be a great merit to him, and he tried to do it all the more. He said that he was very glad to see that it was not expected that his conduct should please everybody, but he had learned to respect those who differed from him, and he

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and he thought it possible that he might act in error of judgment, but he should go on assuming to do what was right, being guided as he necessarily was by his own judgment, and his perception of duty. He should be sorry to find any, and would, if he honestly could, remove some of their disapproval. If there was a general one they would then be able to express their qualms or otherwise, in the most telling way possible.

A note of thanks was, on the motion of Mr. PARKES, given by acclamation to the chairman, which, being appropriately acknowledged, the meeting closed.

Mr. PARKES returned to Sydney by the Kambla railway.

ELECTION FOR NORTHERMBERG-LAND.

DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The election of members to represent the County of Northernberg in the ensuing session of Parliament terminated on Saturday, and resulted in favour of A. A. P. Tighe, who was returned by a majority of four hundred votes. Owing to the return of Mr. Wallendén having been officially received in the afternoon, the returning officer was obliged to announce that the official declaration of the poll would not be declared until Monday, for the information of the large number of persons who at that hour thronged to the precincts of the hustings, he made a statement which we shall set forth below, and said that, presuming the figures to be found to be correct—and, with the sanction of Wallendén, he was in a position to state that they were—Mr. Tighe was the successful candidate. Throughout the day the city was crowded by

justified

Mr. Black appeared to have obtained among the electors of the mining townships, rendered the matter of uncertainty, and up to a late hour of the afternoon there was no word of his vote of assent. Mr. Tighe's friends, however, worked most actively on behalf of their candidate, and while the day was young secured a large majority. They engaged to convey voters from Lambton, Wren, and other parts of the district where polling did not exist, an active canvass was kept up, and the village of Wallaceburg, which is one of the other townships in the country. From the above figures it will be seen that the city of New Westminster is Tighe's stronghold, while in the mining villages his majority is not so large. In the aggregate, was very small indeed. I almost failed to mention an accident which occurred during the declaration of the result, and which was widely accepted being attended with loss of life. At forty gentlemen, including the representatives of the Press, the hon. the Postmaster-General, the Marquis of Lorne, and of most influential residents in the district, taken up a position on the hustings, the meeting was interrupted by the arrival of the Attorney-General, when an insubstantial but enthusiastic Mr. Tighe advanced to the front and endeavored to address the excited populace below. The individual who was intended to read a list of rotten eggs, oranges, &c., and in endea-

present

way, and precipitated them a height of about five feet into the Courthouse verandah. Fortunately, however, the platform fell gradually, else it is probable that the probable death would have occurred. As it was, one unfortunate man had his injured, another his shoulder dislocated, and a third was severely injured in the spine which is in the process of being compelled to leave home again. Mr. Tibbe escaped unhurt, and in short time the debris was removed, while police prevented any further rush on the verandah of the platform. The riotous crowd was continued to such an extent that the keepers, at the locality of the live Hastings, were compelled to close the establishments to prevent the winning of demolished, and many more were made the target for the rubbish of every description. At, or about an hour the proceedings were utterly peaceful, and it was not until the Returning-officer arrived that the Hastings, about which the angerness of the crowd to know the result of the

to know
to act.
to

and for a few moments it was impossible to
grasp his voice. Having at length with some
difficulty obtained a hearing, he announced the fol-
lowing as the result of the poll:

NEWCASTLE.	
Mr. Tiptoe	457
Mr. Black	111
HEXHAM.	
Mr. Tiptoe	24
Mr. Black	42
PITTOUCH.	
Mr. Tiptoe	86
Mr. Black	25
BUCKINGHAM.	
Mr. Tiptoe	108
Mr. Black	27
WALSLEY.	
Mr. Tiptoe	111
Mr. Black	109

Number of votes polled for Mr. Tiptoe, 788;
for Mr. Black, 305. Mr. Tiptoe, 788.
(Tremendous cheering.) On Monday, when he re-
ceived the official returns from Walsley, he would
re-announce the successful candidate duly elected.

Mr. Tiptoe came forward to return thanks. He was
met by a tremendous cheering, and for a few
moments his voice was inaudible. He said: Gentle-
men, I need not tell you that I am grateful for the
manner in which you have again returned me to
this House. (Cheers.) To those who had made such
a point to ensure my return, and whose names I
find it impossible for me to thank them individ-
ually, I now turn my public acknowledgments, and
say to them, that I will not be satisfied having
elected me. (Great cheering.) I have seen and
heard to-day as if their very existence depend-
ed on the issue of this election,—men whom I never
saw or heard of in this life, and to whom I never
gave or reward, but were working for a
candidate. (Cheers.) I accept my return to-day as an
election of my conscience in the past and the Ministry
of the future. Now when I have said that, I think
it is significant inasmuch as the present is the first
election on which the people here had an oppor-
tunity of expressing their approval or disapproval of
the present Government. (Cheers.) I am glad
that I will perform my duties in my depart-
ment and representative capacities to your
satisfaction, and I hope, also, that the
Government will be successful in the affairs of
this country as to continue to deserve the confidence
of the people. (Cheers.) The people of New South
Wales have, this day, been enabled to express an
opinion on the Ministry and Government, and I feel
satisfied that you must heartily. Mr. Tiptoe retired
amid great cheering.

MR. BLACK then advanced, and was received with
cheers. He was greeted with expressions of disapproval. He
said that he would not feel that he was a suc-
cessful candidate, as he considered that his
management of the poll was then utterly irregular.
He would address them on Monday at the proper

time. In the meantime, however, there was one remark of Mr. T. G. Gordon's which had a direct bearing on the subject. He said that many of his friends had worked as if their very existence depended on the issue of that election. (Cheers.) Now, there was no doubt, that their very existence depended upon it. ("Hear, hear," and "Uphur.") There was no doubt that if many had dared to vote against Mr. T. G. Gordon, they would have been deprived of their means of existence, and therefore he did not accept the result of the present contest as a free expression of the voice of the people. (Tremendous uproar here ensued, and in the midst of it Mr. Black bowed, and retired.)

The proceedings then terminated.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

(From "Men of Mark," in the London Review.)
Among the statesmen whose names the historian of the future will record, as a portion of England's true title to glory, will not be omitted some who played their parts on a stage far removed from the insular microcosm, where alone, as we are prone to believe, statesmanlike genius can be fully developed. If there was ever a political edifice that, in defiance of philosophic theories of history, was the work of individuals, of a few men of genius, of insight and of action, our empire in India must be so regarded. Take away Clive and Hastings and Wellesley and Benbow and the record of British conquest and organization in the East, blot out the names of Munro and Malcolm, and Elphinstone and the Grants, erase the exploits of Napier and Gough, and Haylock and Clyde, and what is left worthy of the historian's labour? In the civilised, enlightened, and liberal communities of the West, the sweeping way of popular thought and feeling may overpower, dwarf all personal influence, and of character; but, in the East, the man that can fire the souls of others, and the man that can sway the minds of others are omnipotent, as were the statesmen of Greece and Rome. To the individual qualities of less than half a dozen men England owes her Indian empire; for the acquisitions of a century were lost at a blow in 1857, and if there had not been the men of whom we speak in the service of England, and vigorously active to guard her honour and her interests, we had never recovered what was torn from us by the mutiny. Foremost among these energetic and confident spirits was the present Viceroy of India. Sir John Lawrence, since his elevation to supreme authority, has done little or nothing to increase his previous high reputation. It is, therefore, not out of place when public rumour announces his early retirement from political life, to recall the events of his career and the features of his character on which will rest his enduring fame.

Very seldom does it happen that out of one family two brothers choosing the same career attain, both of them, such high and honourable distinction as Henry and John Lawrence achieved. Perhaps the case of Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell is the nearest parallel; but the example of the Lawrences was in many respects more noteworthy than that of the Scotts. John Laird Laird Lawrence came of a Scotch family settled in Ulster, and through life he exhibited all the qualities which mark out the Lowland Presbyterian and their Irish brethren from the mass of Englishmen and Irishmen. Londonderry, the home town of the "pretence boys," was the place where young John Lawrence first saw the light. The future ruler of India was born in 1811, and educated with his cousins, the Montgomeries—a name also renowned in Indian story—at Foyle College, a respectable public school endowed and supervised by the Irish Society. In due time he passed to Farnborough, where he seems to have been little remarkable either for industry or cleverness; and in 1829 he was nominated to a writership in the Civil Service of the Company. All his family interests pointed to India as the field for John Lawrence. There his brother Henry had gone before as an artillery cadet, and there the brothers elected to seek their fortunes in a steady Scotch business-like way, without dreaming of the splendid and arduous destinies that lay before them. John Lawrence's official life dates from 1831, when he was formally appointed Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi. The city of the Mogul Emperors, with the fate of which in later years the fate of Lawrence himself was so closely interwoven, was a scene admirably fitted to instruct the young civilian in those practical duties—half administrative, half diplomatic—which were to form the business of his life. The Mohammedan capital of India, with its Moslem aristocracy, its Hindu population, its licentious court, and its oppressive atmosphere of intrigue and falsehood, was the best of all schools for the Indian politician. And we may be sure that Lawrence profited by its lessons; for, though the next ten years his career was uneventful, he proved, when the opportunity came for active effort and the development of original character, that he had carefully studied the country and the people, and had learned to read men.

In 1833, Lawrence was temporarily appointed officiating magistrate and collector, and in the following year was transferred to Paniput. In 1836 he became joint magistrate and deputy collector to Gurgaon, and the southern division of Delhi; and two years later, being placed in charge of Gurgaon, he was intrusted with the settlement of the land revenue in Zillah Rawah. This was his first important official work. In the early spring of 1840 he left for Europe on furlough, and did not return to India until the latter end of 1842. On his return, after some temporary and unimportant appointment, John Lawrence was selected to fill the office of judge magistrate and collector for the Central Division of Bengal; and it was in this position that his good fortune opened to him a more brilliant career less limited by routine. The Governor-General, Sir Henry (afterwards Lord) Hardinge, was brought into close and frequent intercourse with Lawrence, and formed so high an opinion of the young civilian's intelligence and energy that, when, in 1846, after the termination of the first Sikh war, the provinces beyond the Sutlej were ceded to the Company, and formed into a commissionership, Lawrence was chosen to take in hand the laborious task of organising and civilising these territories, which had almost been desolated by a succession of disastrous wars. A vast field was thus thrown open to the administrative ability of Lawrence. Not only did the anarchy of years thrown into utter confusion the social system and palatial the agricultural industry of the province, but the disturbed and heavy electric forces. Lawrence addressed himself to the first place—having restored some outward order—to fix the revenue upon a just and reasonable basis, and to encourage the peasantry to put the land again into cultivation. A measure of success had already been attained when the work was interrupted by political events, not wholly unexpected, of the highest consequence to the English power. The smouldering discontent of the Sikhs broke out in the beginning of 1847; Vans Agnew and

Anderson were savagely murdered at Mooltan, and in a week all the Punjab was in a flame. This was not the place to refer to the events of the Second Sikh war, which ended, it will be remembered, with Lord Gough's crowning victory at Goojerat on the 21st day of February, 1849. The Sikhs frankly acknowledged their defeat; they surrendered their territory; and Lord Dalhousie, acting in accordance with the policy of annexation which he ever pursued, added the Punjab to the dominions of the Company. The question at once pressed itself upon the Governor-General—how was this newly-acquired province to be administered? The position which John Lawrence had held in the Trans-Sutlej States pointed him out as the man to introduce order among the turbulent Sikhs, and but for the fact that the claims of his brother Henry were equally well-founded, the former would no doubt have been placed in sole charge of the Punjab. Sir Henry Lawrence, when war broke out, had been the resident at Lahore, and his political experience and original character were judged to be essential to any settlement of the Sikh States. Between the claims of the brothers, the Governor-General did not attempt to arbitrate, but an arrangement was made by which the administration of the province was placed in the hands of a Board, consisting of three members—the two Lawrences and a civilian experienced in finance. After a time the chaos was reduced to order, and the Sikhs were reconciled to the rule of the English; but the notions of government that the two brothers entertained were too diverse to render practicable the continuance of this administration by commission. The Board was broken up, and the sole charge of the province was entrusted to John Lawrence.

The methods by which the Lawrences introduced the elements of a regular and civilised government among the rude and warlike inhabitants of the Punjab well deserve the attention of all who look with respect and interest upon the task which England had undertaken in the East. By dint of almost superhuman labour the revenue was in some measure established on a proper basis. The restless and military spirit of the Sikhs was turned to good account by raising an irregular force which, in the crisis that was soon to peril the British rule in India, proved singularly faithful and efficient. The services of John Lawrence now began to be recognised not only by the Anglo-Indian community, but by public opinion in England. In 1856 he received the first official reward of his exertions, and was made a K.C.B. In the following year he was raised to the rank of G.C.B., and in 1858 he became a baronet. He has been sworn of the Privy Council, and when the order of the Star of India was founded he was chosen one of the first knight-companions. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge have united in doing reverence to the great Indian statesman, and have conferred upon him the honorary degrees which even great warriors and politicians have been known to sigh for.

In recording the influx of these accumulated honours on John Lawrence, we have passed out of the order of events, and we must now glance back at the most momentous epoch in the life of the man, and in the history of the country which he has been called to rule. In the midst of Lawrence's administrative triumphs in the Punjab, the Bengal army mutinied. This is not the place to examine the causes of that fearful outbreak of rebellious passion. It is enough to say that we were very culpable in our treatment of the Hindus. We were wrong in our over-indulgence of the Bengal soldiers; we were wrong in our heedless indifference to their complaints and discontent; we were wrong in permitting them for an instant to doubt of our imperial justice where their superstitions were concerned. From whatever causes, the mutiny flamed out with a violence unprecedented even in Oriental revolutions. Yet at the outset a vigorous hand might have done much to hold the rebellious in check, and to cow the hesitating into obedience. At Barrackpore, the mutineers were baulked in their evil designs by the strong will of General Haysley. At Meerut unhappily the weakness of General Hewitt encouraged them to hope for an easy success. The Sepoy triumph at Meerut stirred all Bengal with the hope of throwing aside the yoke of the English. At Delhi, the Mogul princes put themselves at the head of Moslem enthusiasm, and the English power was swept away to the capital of Aurore-globe. The European residents were massacred, and communication with the rest of India was cut off; but before the mutineers had severed the wires, a faithful clerk at the telegraph office—had he killed five minutes later—had time to send on this message to Lahore: "The Sepoys have come in from Meerut, and are burning everything. Mr. Todd is dead, and we hear, several Europeans. We must shut up." From Lahore the news flew silently to Rawul Pindie in the hills, where John Lawrence was at Peshawar, where Brigadier Sydney Cotton, Colonel Herbert Edwards, and Colonel John Nicholson were keeping the turbulent Sikhs in order. The English kept the secret of the fatal message. Lawrence and his subordinates at once took measures to meet the danger; but it was not the Sikhs they feared. It was the trusted Bengal Sepoys who were sent to the Punjab to guard against Sikh conspiracies, whom it was necessary now to disarm and hold down. The Sikhs, chiefs and people alike, stood by us manfully. Our most strenuous ally was the Rajah of Kuppurthulla, who ruled the territory that lies between the Beas and the Sutlej. But better than any ally was the spirit that inspired Lawrence and his followers. At Lahore it was discovered that the mutiny had infected the Sepoys; they were disarmed before they knew how their brethren in the south-east had fared. At Peshawar, they mutinied, but were crushed. At Peshawar, the key to our position in the north-west, Cotton, Edwards, and Nicholson, formed a movable column, swept all the country round and awed the disaffected into quietude. Throughout the whole of the Punjab Lawrence, aided by Montgomery and the other civil and military officers, maintained order and upheld the authority of the Company. But it was not so much by what he did himself as by the influence he exerted over others that Lawrence preserved India. If there were firmness in the North, there was weakness in high places in the South, and Lawrence undertook both to hold his own ground and to direct the wavering councils of the authorities in Bengal.

Now, General Anson, who at this time was Commander-in-Chief of the British army in India, was a man whose chief claim to distinction it was, as it was his pride, that he was accounted to be the best whist-player in England. As a soldier, he was not deficient either in a certain force of character or in practical insight, and his personal courage has never been brought into question; but whether it was that the Fabian principles of his favourite game had infected his mind or that beneath his firm front there was hidden feebleness of soul, General Anson was too prone, in the presence of great emergencies, to dally with

a policy of inaction and to look for aid to others and not within. Such a man needed to be guided and sustained by a stronger spirit. And the fortune of England possessed in John Lawrence a spirit fitted almost precisely so to guide and sustain. As the horrible story of disaster and crime came with a rapid succession of shocks upon Anson in his precarious position at Umballa, and he saw all around him through the length and breadth of Bengal the mutiny triumphant and the British power swept away in ruin, the soul of the English Commander-in-Chief quailed. The daring policy of Lawrence,—"the Scipio-Africanus policy," as Stonewall Jackson used to call it, of striking home at the heart of the enemy's strength, overpowered the senses of Anson. He telegraphed back to the Punjab that immediate action on the offensive was dangerous or rather impossible. Was it not better, he asked, to wait for reinforcements and to stretch against the mutineers? Very laconically, and in language the most intelligible to a whist-player, Lawrence flashed back through those precious wires the reply, "When in doubt, win the trick; clubs are trumps, not spades." It was this message that saved India for England. Lawrence had succeeded in inspiring the military authorities in Bengal with some portion of his own fiery zeal and indomitable resolution. And it was well that he did so in time, for the mutineers, everywhere they had the opportunity, severed the telegraph-wires, so that at last all the responsibility of preserving and governing the North-West of India, from Agra to the Khyber Pass and the banks of the Suleiman, fell upon Lawrence alone. With Sydney Cotton, and Herbert Edwards, and John Nicholson to help him, Lawrence undertook a double task, either part of which would have borne down the energies of a meaner intellect. He took upon himself at once to hold down disaffection in the Punjab and to strike boldly at the heart of the mutiny by urging on the siege of Delhi.

In the Punjab, indeed, there was still serious danger. There were mutinies at Sealkote and Lahore. At Umritsar, the Deputy-Commissioner, Mr. Cooper, captured nearly three hundred rebels, and, unable to keep them prisoners, and afraid to let them go, he executed the whole number. In August the peril reached its height. The Mohammedan fanatics beyond the mountains had heard the news from Delhi, and they turned for the opportunity of throwing themselves down through the Khyber Pass upon the English, and of regaining their debt to the "Army of Vengeance." The priesthood endeavoured to excite the zeal of fanatics below the slopes of the Himalayas, but they only partially succeeded, and Herbert Edwards without great difficulty, suppressed the partial and disorganised outbreak of rebellion. The Punjab never slipped for an instant from the controlling hand of Lawrence.

Meanwhile the siege of Delhi was proceeding, and here it was so well known that the commanding mind was that of Lawrence that the mutineers resorted to a strange fraud to put the populace in heart as to the result of the war. They selected a fair-complexioned native of Cashmere, who in some degree resembled the dressed Commissioner of the Punjab, dressed him in English habit, and paraded him through the streets in fetters, as "Jan Lawrence." But however this craft might encourage the mutiny within the walls, it could not stay the victorious progress of the English without. If Lawrence was the brain of the besieging force, Nicholson was its right hand. The English, animated by the recollections of the horrible crimes of the Sepoys, were scarcely more zealous for the fight than the Sikhs, whose hatred of the Moslem dated from the day when their great Goroos, Tej Sing, was cruelly slain by Aurangzeb. At last the perseverance of Lawrence triumphed; Delhi surrendered, but the joy of the victory was damped by the death of Nicholson, who fell at the Lahore gate at the very acme of his success. Hodson, the celebrated commander of the Irregular Horse, slew the Mogul prince with his own hand; and the aged Emperor was deprived of his rank and reduced to the state of a pensioned prisoner. From this time forward Lawrence, having secured the stability of his own Government, was able to assist materially the military operations of Lower Bengal. The work that he had accomplished was gigantic. He had to deal, when the mutiny broke out, with a rebel army of forty thousand men; these he disarmed and subdued; and instead of them he raised as it were from the ground a tried warlike and faithful force as large and well disciplined, with which he conducted to a successful issue one of the most memorable sieges of modern times.

On the death of Lord Elgin in 1863, Lawrence was chosen with universal approbation to succeed to the office of Viceroy. Great expectations were entertained of his capacity to fill the high post to which he was thus raised, and peculiar honours were paid to him on his elevation. The Court of Directors of the East India Company granted him a pension of £2000 a year, which, by special Act of Parliament, he is permitted to receive along with his full salary as Governor-General. Sir John Lawrence's five years' term of office will expire in a few months, and already speculation is rife as to the choice of his successor, Lord Mayo and Sir Stafford Northcote, among others, having been mentioned; but in no quarter is any great regret expressed for the retirement of the man who saved the Punjab and the whole of British India in 1857. In fact, Sir John Lawrence seems to have proved himself better qualified to shine in emergencies than in the routine of ordinary policy. He is not popular in India, where, rightly or wrongly, he is charged with a tendency to advance favourites and to neglect eminent civilians, whose views may differ from his own. His peace policy, the wisest and most honourable that an English ruler has ever pursued in India, has brought more obloquy upon him than any other of his real or supposed offences. For this he will be honoured, when personal and temporary prejudices have died out, not less than for the courage and energy to which we owe the safety of India.

The number of emigrants who left the ports of the United Kingdom at which Government agents are stationed in the quarter ending June 30 of the present year was 82,068. The numbers in the corresponding quarters of the previous years were:—86,763 in 1864, 71,087 in 1865, 80,203 in 1866, and 73,371 in 1867. Of the 82,068 emigrants in the second quarter of 1868 18,759 were English, 5548 Scotch, 28,829 Irish, and 28,992 foreigners, chiefly Germans, Norwegians, and Swedes. Of the 66,745 emigrants who sailed to the United States 26,262 were Irish, 13,620 English, 3847 Scotch, and 23,016 foreigners. Of the 11,409 who sailed to British North America 3183 were English, 913 Scotch, 1047 Irish, and 3726 foreigners. Of the 66,745 emigrants who sailed to the Australian colonies 1466 were English, 673 Scotch, and 928 Irish. Of the total emigrants in the quarter, 97,255 sailed from Liverpool; 4891 from London, Plymouth, and Southampton; 4891 from Scotch ports; and 15,789 from Irish ports.

The Panama Star states that there are 50,000 acres of waste lands in Jamaica, and the Government is about to take possession of them, and encourage extensive immigration.

REVIEW.

(From the Athenæum.)
The "Ever-Victorious Army," a History of the Chinese Campaign under Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Gordon, C.B. R.H., and of the Suppression of the Tai-ping Rebellion. By Andrew Wilson. (Blackwood and Sons.)

THE career of Colonel Gordon affords a striking contrast to the traditional idea of the European soldier of fortune in the East. A young captain of engineers, called to a position of vast responsibility in the greatest empire in the world, conducting military operations on a grand scale, conquering rich and important cities, subjecting every temptation that power and wealth could offer, might well have found excuses if he had been seduced into the path of self-aggrandisement. But in Colonel Gordon's career there is no mercenary element. Not only did he undergo a life of hardship and toil, and voluntarily incur the greatest danger, but he spent all his pay and some of his private funds in promoting the efficiency of his force; and when, after fourteen months of labour and peril, he returned to his subordinate position in the Royal Engineers, he, for the second time, refused the offer made by the Emperor of China to recompense his exertions by a large grant of money, and came back to his regimental duty a poorer man than when he assumed his high command. For the other officers and men of his force he accepted the pecuniary rewards offered by the Imperial Government; for himself he was content with the barren honours which were bestowed upon him in the rank of Knight Commander of the Star, a yellow riding-jacket to wear on his person, and a peacock's feather to be carried in his cap.

There is no question that these honours, such as have never before been conferred upon a foreigner by the Celestial Government, were well earned, and that Gordon played a very conspicuous part in the subjugation of a rebellion that at one time threatened to eat into the very heart of the empire; but it is clearly shown by Mr. Wilson that the Tai-pings were not overthrown by British arms alone, that the Imperialist forces of China aided very largely in the work.

The Tai-ping—or "Great Peace"—rebellion had its origin in a time when the Chinese Empire was in a state of trouble and ferment. From the year 1850 the country was subject to a succession of unusual difficulties. Rebellions, inundations, famines, and similar disasters, added to trouble with foreigners, weakened the hands of the Government. The opium war of 1841-42 still more lowered the prestige of the Government, by lessening its military resources; and the indemnity of 21,000,000 dollars exacted by Great Britain brought on a financial crisis. To obtain funds, the Government commuted punishments for crime for fines in money; lawless characters increased by land and sea; local governments grew powerless, and within three months of the accession of the youthful Hien-feng to the throne, in February, 1850, Hung-Sew-tsen, a descendant of a rude race, who had repeatedly failed to take the degree at Canton necessary to grant him admission to the ruling body of the State, issued a formal proclamation of rebellion, and a year later assumed the title of Tien Wang, or Heavenly Prince. For years he had declared himself a seer of visions—in which a tiger, a cock, an old woman who washed him in a river, the taking out his heart and putting in a new one, an old man in a black robe, and a demon exterminating sword were conspicuous. Conceiving these visions with the old Chinese doctrine of an exterminating decree issued by Heaven against people whose rulers are unjust, and putting on them afterwards a biblical gloss, converting the old man into the God of the Christians, and the man who told him how to exterminate the demons into Our Lord, he claimed for himself a Divine mission. Whereas Christ was the elder, he was the younger Celestial brother, an idea which he strangely carried out, by asking Sir George Bonham at Nanking, if the Virgin Mary had a pretty sister for him to marry. Utterly failing to understand the spirit of the doctrines of Christianity, he yet turned them to his ends, and used them to support his claim to be the supreme ruler upon earth. Selecting some of his adherents as kings, or Wangs, he marched through China, and established himself at Nanking in 1853, his party gathering followers as he advanced. 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TO

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